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H. C. Hicks, a smallpox victim, has been out of the Spokane Detention Hospital. He had been previously transferred from the county jail.

United States gunboat San Juan de Austria, co-operating with land forces, captured thirty Filipino insurgents, one killed and two majors.

A traffic agreement to maintain rates and divide freight and passenger traffic has been entered into by the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific.

The dressmaking strike in Paris has grown serious, and Louise Michel suggests the burning of the workshops of strikers' employers.

DAY FOR ACTION.

House Will Oust Cooper This Morning.

SO SAY THE HOME RULE MANAGERS

Legislature Convenies at Ten and Will Hear the Governor's Message.

"WE'LL fire Cooper off the floor of the House Saturday, sure," said the Independent whips yesterday.

The Independent legislators expect to make the grand coup today. Yesterday they were busy in searching the Revised Statutes of the United States, the Organic Act and all other possible authorities on the matter, and at night they announced they had made certain their stand, and that the Secretary of the Territory would have to remove his desk from the floor of the House and cease reporting the proceedings.

This morning at 10 o'clock the discussion of the right of the Secretary to note the doings of the House will be taken up again. On Thursday it was tabled for consideration. The Home Rulers say that they have found in the Revised Statutes the duties of secretaries of Territories defined exactly as are the duties of the Secretary of Hawaii in the Organic Act, and that as the Secretary of no Territory on the Mainland occupies the floor of the House, they will allow no precedent to be created here. This is their strong card against Cooper's presence, and they assert that they will play it today to the limit. If Cooper persists, the legislators assert their determination to have the sergeant-at-arms eject him forcibly.

Beckley, the father of the resolution to oust Cooper, says: "Mr. Cooper claims that his instructions assign him to duty in the Legislature. I say they do not. I admit that the letter of the law is so evident that no one can mistake it. The paragraph in the Organic Law is a copy of the United States Statutes, and these statutes govern Arizona, New Mexico, Indian Territory and Oklahoma. In other words, those Territories, in so far as the duties and powers of the Secretary in this regard are concerned, are in the identical position with ourselves. In none of those Territories has this monkey-shine been cut up. Is it possible that an identical law can give a specific power to an official in one Territory and take it away, or do the opposite, in another? It may be that Mr. Cooper has discovered an intention of the United States Statutes that has not been unearthed before, but I rather doubt it. They have some pretty bright men in the Mainland Territories, and it seems a bit singular that some of their learned Secretaries of State have not prior to now discovered that this rather extraordinary and important duty was imposed upon them."

"I wish to repeat that I have no personal feeling in this matter. I have no objection to Mr. Cooper sitting in the House and having a dozen stenographers there if he desires them. At the same time, I feel that the dignity of the House has been infringed upon, justly and illegally. Mr. Cooper has consented to accept the official journal of the House to be sent to Washington. I understand him to mean that he will sit in the House to thoroughly inform himself on proceedings, and in order to do so will take notes, but is willing to submit the journal that the House has approved as his official report. That is satisfactory, and the first part of it is as the law intended. But this matter has now gone so far that I am not inclined to withdraw my resolution except upon one consideration. If Mr. Cooper will get up in the House tomorrow morning and admit that he has no legal right there, that the law does not put him there and that he is there only by courtesy of the House, I will withdraw my resolution. Otherwise, I will certainly let it go to a vote, will do my level best to get it through and bide the consequences."

Secretary Cooper was not in the City yesterday. Some weeks ago, after he had written to Washington for information as to his duties in the coming session of the Legislature, Cooper received the following telegram from the Secretary of the Interior:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1901.
Henry E. Cooper, Secretary Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, H. I.;
(Mail San Francisco, Cal.)

Replying to your letters of 4th instant, have to state Act April 30, 1900, providing government for Hawaii contemplates payment by Territory of compensation of members of Territorial Legislature, consequently no appropriation for that purpose has been made by Congress.

As to your duties as Territorial Secretary, under Section 69 of Organic Act you are required to record and preserve all journals of the Legislature. Each branch of the latter should respectively provide for actual recording of proceedings from day to day.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

The Governor's message will in all probability be read to the House and Senate today. It will occupy two hours if read in English and Hawaiian. The dispensary bill, which rides Hawaii of snuff, will not come up at once, as it is to be revised a trifle. The following are the officers of the Senate and House as far as chosen: Senate—Dr. Nicholas Russell, presi-



WILCOX—Say, General, let me tender you my sword.
AGUINALDO—G'way man, G'way! I don't want yo' sword but had radder hab yo' gas tank.

dent; Rev. S. E. Kalua, vice president; Edgar Cayless, secretary; W. H. Coney, assistant secretary; John E. Bush, interpreter; Kahalelo, sergeant-at-arms; E. H. Meekapu, messenger; Kalamokelani, chaplain; P. Maurice McMahon, stenographer; Kehiolani, janitor.
House—Apukili Akina, speaker; Fred Beckley, vice president; Solomon Meheula, secretary; John Wise, interpreter; J. K. Nakookoo, sergeant-at-arms; Kahahawai, messenger; Rev. J. N. Kamoku, chaplain; Hanapala, janitor.

TO SET ASIDE LAND.

Bill Provides for a Government Experimental Station.
The following is the text of a bill before Congress in Washington to provide for the buildings and grounds for a United States agricultural station in Hawaii. Be it enacted, etc., That the Governor is authorized and directed to set aside from the public lands a tract which may be selected by the agent of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States for the site for an experimental station of that department, which shall be expended in perpetuity for the purposes set forth, and which tract with its improvements shall be exempt from all taxation.

That there is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$20,000, which shall be expended under the supervision of the Governor, the Secretary of the Territory and the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States for the preparation of said tract for the uses set forth, the erection of the necessary buildings, and the provision of implements and apparatus for said station.

Representative Albert D. Shaw of Waretown, N. Y., formerly commander in chief of the Grand Army, died suddenly in Washington.

THE BAND CONCERT

THE following will be the program for this afternoon's public concert by the Territorial band in Emma Square at 4:30 o'clock:
Overture, "Tancredi"..... Rossini
March, "Festival"..... Berger
Selection, "Parisiana"..... Donizetti
Finale, "Victor Pisan"..... Perl
Polka, "Resi"..... Zaverthal
Waltz, "Los Angeles"..... Godfrey
"The Star Spangled Banner."

The band will give the following selections tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Capitol:

PART I.
"The Old Hundred"..... Kappay
Introduction, "On Parade"..... Kappay
Overture, "Hungarian"..... Bela
Fantasia, "Air Varie"..... Carl
Selection, "Bellario"..... Donizetti
PART II.
Grand Selection, "Maritima"..... Wallace
Cavatina, "The Crown Diamonds"..... Aubert
Entrée Act, "The Lilliputians"..... Kottmann
Finale, "Suite"..... Lachner
"The Star Spangled Banner."

Weaver in Samoa.

SAMOA, Jan. 23.—"Commodore" Weaver arrived by the last steamer from San Francisco. He claims to represent a British company. The validity of the leases of large blocks of land

obtained by Weaver from natives several years ago is challenged by the German authorities and he will have a struggle for possession. Weaver says he will make large improvements in German Samoa, including a much needed ice plant.

The German Government is making a good start in the educational line and is already making preparations for large schools. Governor Self is about to proceed to New Zealand for the benefit of his health. He will be accompanied by Dr. Funk, who has been in Samoa for the past eighteen years without a change.

At the United States naval station at Tutuila many improvements are being made. A new building for public offices is being erected, the coal shed is being completed and it is expected to have it ready for the reception of the coal to be brought from New Zealand by the steamer Abarenda. Many other improvements of lesser nature are being carried out. Lieutenant Commander Dorn is making a careful and extensive study of native life and manners.

The weather has been boisterous for the last three days and the vessels in Apia harbor have had a rough time of it.

A mass meeting of anti-saloon men was held at Topeka February 11 and a vigilance committee was formed. As a result the Chief of Police closed all saloons.

Arthur J. Van Kuran, local treasurer of the Oregon short line, has been relieved from duty. He is alleged to be \$10,000 short in his cash.

INSPECT MILLS.

Capitalists Travel By a Special Train.

NEW MACHINERY IS IN WORKING ORDER.

The Mill at Honolulu Plantation the Object of Excursion Yesterday.

A PARTY of fifty guests, at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, enjoyed a delightful excursion by special train yesterday through the plantations and around the Oahu railway, through the exquisite panorama of towering mountains and flashing vistas of purple sea for which that route is famed. Honolulu, Oahu and Ewa plantations were visited and late in the afternoon the party arrived at Waialua, where they were entertained at the Haleiwa hotel last night. They will return this morning to Honolulu.

Among the party were a number of San Francisco capitalists, who it is understood are contemplating investments in the islands, and their visit to the thriving plantations favorably impressed them as to the future of the sugar industry.

At Honolulu plantation the special train drew up beside the great new mill and J. A. Low, manager of the plantation, conducted his visitors through the big building, explaining the process of sugar-making and pointing out the modern improvements and innovations which have recently been instituted.

The site of the new mill covers nearly three acres, and under the new process the management hopes to reduce to the minimum the waste of the sugar, the latest inventions having been adopted throughout the vast system of machinery. From the time the cane is fed into the crusher until the sugar falls in grains from the crystallizers into the tanks, a thorough study of the process has been made and carried out with an eye to the best possible economy. A 10 per cent waste in molasses will be avoided and it is expected that a percentage of 92 will be obtained in pure sugar. An improved system of centrifugals for the crystallization of the syrup has been instituted. There are twenty of them to receive the syrup from the clarifying pans, each having a velocity of from 1,200 to 1,400 revolutions per minute, the entire system being capable of taking off 200 tons per day. In the boiler house there are six 250 horse power Heine boilers, equipped with automatic fuel feeders, the trash from the crushed cane being utilized and entirely supplying the fuel for the running of the big system of machinery. In the boiling house, where the cane juice is boiled into sugar, there are three 7,000-gallon Kilby pans to receive the raw syrup, and also Lyle evaporators. Under the old system open clarifiers were used in liming and boiling. The new machinery has a compressed air process and the syrup is continually stirred by an arrangement of automatic blades. A novel and much improved feature of the crystallizing plant is the method of supplying power. The numerous and dangerous belts are all done away with and a neat substitution of clutches serves the purpose, leaving the passageway free from obstruction. The centrifugals are driven by water power derived from two 150-horse high-duty pumping engines, the first of the type to be used in the Hawaiian Islands.

The crushing department has a 34x78 eleven-roller mill, all connected and driven by one engine, and the filtering process has been improved according to the latest equipments.

Automatic conveyors and machines for drying the sugar before bagging facilitate the shipping of the sugar, and the truck railroad is being completed in the shipping room, to be ready for operation early next week.

Steel has been used in the construction of the building throughout and the building as well as the machinery within it has been constructed entirely by the Risdon Iron Works. A self-supporting stack, 150 feet high from a 30-foot base, the invention of Gillot Herscov of Milwaukee, is the only stack without guide ropes on the Islands. It is brick-lined and is 134 feet in diameter, being anchored with long bolts.

The installing of the new machinery has caused some delay, but the big structure and the mill within it have gone up with astonishing rapidity. The mill site covers 42,000 square feet and that the plant can be doubled in the same building area without displacing any of the present structures. Mr. Low expects the crushers to be at work next week and is confident that the new mill is capable of turning out from 150 to 200 tons per day.

Mr. Low says there is an unusually good crop of cane, the stalks averaging twenty feet in height, and there being very little "lala" growth. He expects